

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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A Look at the Schuman Plan

Six European Nations Are Preparing to Pool Their Coal and Steel Industries

A YEAR ago—on May 9, 1950—French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed a plan for European economic cooperation. It seems possible now that six nations of Western Europe will start to put the Schuman plan to work sometime next fall.

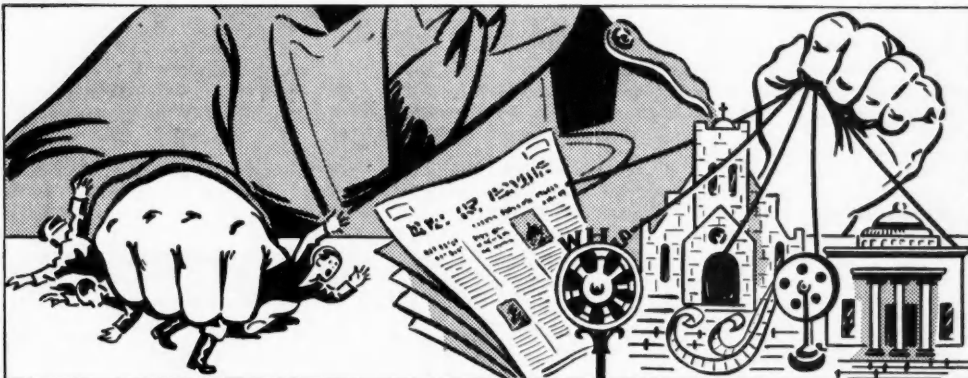
The six countries are France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The foreign ministers of those nations signed a Schuman plan treaty in April. It must now be approved by the parliaments of the six nations. That approval is expected by midsummer. If the treaty goes into operation, it is to last for 50 years.

The Schuman plan is a sweeping one for bringing together the coal and steel industries of the six nations. If it works, it can greatly increase their living standards. It can help to maintain peace among them—especially if it brings lasting harmony between two old enemies, Germany and France. The Schuman program eventually can lead to a United States of Europe.

Big difficulties must be overcome, however. Jealousies between nations can wreck the Schuman plan. War with Russia would upset the program completely. Nevertheless, European hopes for success are high.

The big problem. Economists generally agree that trade barriers among the European countries have

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DICTATORS, after they have placed their own lands under ironclad control, often undertake aggressive wars

Outstanding Causes of War

By Examining the Underlying Reasons for International Conflict and Unrest, Mankind May Eventually Learn to Establish Lasting Peace

HIGH-RANKING officers of the armed forces are sometimes accused of being militaristic and eager for war. Many people feel that such men simply want to put their skills to work, and use their theories of strategy on the battlefield.

The words of some great American military heroes, however, contradict this impression powerfully and directly. General Douglas MacArthur, speaking to Congress last month, said: "I know war as few other men now living know it, and nothing to me is more revolting. I have long advocated its complete abolition, as its very destructiveness on both friend and foe has rendered it useless as a means of settling international disputes."

General Dwight Eisenhower has expressed similar views. In a report

which Eisenhower made about three years ago, upon retiring from the job of Army Chief of Staff, he dealt at length with the question of how wars might be prevented. He commented that we can, by looking back through history, trace the events which led to each war. In every case, he went on, we can find a point at which the chain of events leading to the conflict could have been broken and the war avoided.

By using the lessons of history, Eisenhower believes, mankind should be able to get rid of war. If we give as much study and research to the causes and prevention of war, the General argued, as we have given to the causes and cure of disease, we can learn to control fighting just as we have learned to control physical plagues.

Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur are both convinced, of course, that our nation must take a firm stand against present-day Communist aggression. They feel that we can best meet the immediate war danger by building great military strength. If war is forced upon us, says MacArthur, "there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end."

But while we are fighting against aggression in Korea, and while we are preparing to resist it, if necessary, in other parts of the world, we should at the same time be studying the deep-rooted causes which make nations start wars. Through such a study, the people of the world may eventually find a way to establish stable and lasting peace.

What are the causes of war? As Eisenhower pointed out, we have not yet arrived at the complete answer to such a question. There are, though, several factors which have led nations to turn against their neighbors. Among them are these:

Narrow nationalism. For many generations, nationalism has been a very strong force. It is not always an evil influence. In its broadest sense, it is simply the desire—on the part of anyone—for his own people to have a strong and independent nation. It can be closely related to patriotism—the love of country that leads people to sacrifice personal advantage, if necessary, in order to support the best interests of their homeland.

If carried to narrow extremes, however, nationalism can develop into a feeling of superiority and hostility toward persons of other countries. It may lead the people of certain nations to feel that they "are better and stronger than the people of other countries, and they can lick all comers."

General MacArthur, in his recent speech to Congress, described the course that the nationalist spirit has

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High on the List

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

IF you were making a list of the faults which afflict men and women, boys and girls, you would have to place selfishness far up on your list. Most people are not downright mean. Most of them are not vicious or quarrelsome. While they may practice little dishonesties, and may thereby suffer serious consequences, most people are not grossly dishonest.

But selfishness comes stealthily upon us. It has fastened itself upon us before we are conscious of what has happened. The selfish person might be surprised to learn that he is selfish, but the fault is there just the same.

The selfish individual is likely not to be self-critical. He simply does as he pleases with no thought of the effect his acts may have upon others. He doesn't see things from the other fellow's point of view. If he is called

to account for his behavior and is told how he is hurting others by his selfishness, he may truly say, "I didn't think." Maybe he doesn't think. That may be what is the matter with him.

The kindly person does think. He keeps always in mind how his conduct may affect others. He is willing that his friends may have their way at least part of the time. He isn't self-centered, seeing only what he wants to see, doing only the things that appeal to him, casting aside everything that does not interest him. Many young people of high school age are selfish and self-centered. Too often they do not try to make others happy. They seem to wonder why other people should want to be happy.

When I say that many students are selfish and self-centered, I do not mean that young people are getting worse or that older people are less selfish. Selfishness is an old, old fault. It has misguided the footsteps of men through all the long centuries.

Selfishness causes unhappiness in the home. It disturbs harmony in the school. It gives us misgovernment, and it plunges us into wars among nations.

Every student, every day, has a chance to look into his mind to see how it works. He can find quickly which side he is on—whether he is kindly, considerate; whether he is concerned about others as well as himself.

Strict adherence to the Golden Rule in all our dealings would solve most of our problems, personal and public. Life would be pleasant in home, school and community; and, if the people of all nations accepted this rule of life, war would no longer cast its hideous shadow across our pathways. Each person can do his part toward the realization of this grand ideal.

The goal is one each person can reach, whatever others may do. The more the Golden Rule is disregarded, the more necessary it is for every honest and patriotic citizen to do his own part well.

Some Underlying Causes of War Are Examined

(Concluded from page 1)

taken in China. Up to 50 years ago, he said, China was cut into groups that were divided against each other. At about the turn of the century there began a nationalist urge which caused these groups gradually to come together and form a more nearly unified nation.

Now, says the General, Chinese nationalism has taken on a new character. The Chinese Communists are not satisfied merely with building a strong country of their own; they want to reach out and conquer their neighbors. The new Chinese regime is promoting hatred and contempt toward most foreigners.

tors may simply have become greedy for more and more power. Or they may use the promise of greater national power and wealth as a means of keeping their people in hand. In either case, the result is likely to be war.

Economic rivalry. Many years ago, wars were waged largely for economic gain. Countries saw aggression and conquest as giving them an opportunity to add to their resources. They felt that the defeat of a weak and unprepared foe offered an easy way to obtain riches.

In modern times, war still has economic causes, but they are more com-

plex. Nations need food for their people and raw materials for their industries. To an even greater extent, they want markets for the products of their farms, mines, and factories.

The quest for sources of raw materials and for markets leads to intense international rivalries. Certainly one of the causes of World War I was the competition between Great Britain and Germany for foreign markets. For centuries, the British had led the world in commerce. The Germans challenged British superiority by building new industries and striving to sell their goods abroad. Great Britain's resistance to this development led Germany to seek success through military power.

Economic factors also played an important part in World War II. The Japanese tried to extend their political control over a great part of Asia so that they might have access to the wealth of raw materials in China and Southeast Asia. The Japanese also knew that continental Asia offered a big market for their manufactured goods.

The economic causes of war do not always have their roots in the desire of a nation to get more than its share of foreign trade. Actual needs may furnish the initial force. Once a country has started on a program of

expansion to supply its needs, however, its rulers easily become obsessed with the idea of world conquest. This point is well illustrated by Germany's course before World War II.

Most observers agree that depression and poverty during the late 1920's and early 1930's caused the German people to accept a dictatorship. Hitler and his group of Nazis promised economic relief. Unable to provide that relief from their own resources, they reached out, first to dominate and then to conquer, neighboring lands. In the end the plans for expansion grew to such fantastic proportions that the Nazis were unwilling even to listen to

her satellites have so clearly demonstrated. Military weakness at the present time would invite disaster.

When another country—a possible enemy—starts an armament race, we must join the competition if we do not want to be conquered. We may also enter into defensive alliances with friendly nations who feel that their security is threatened. This is what we have done in the case of the North Atlantic Treaty.

But the fact remains that when armament races are in progress, and countries are building systems of military alliances peace is in grave danger. Nations become more and more suspicious and fearful. Eventually, somebody is likely to launch an attack in order to beat the other fellow to the draw.

World statesmen have tried, on numerous occasions, to prevent arms races by getting all the major powers to agree on limitation of the size of their military forces. American leaders have consistently argued that it would ease world tensions and lessen the danger of war if all nations placed their atomic energy projects under UN control. But this and other proposals, aimed at putting a brake on the present arms race, have made no headway. They have been blocked by the Soviet leaders.

Today, nobody knows whether an all-out world war can be prevented. Soviet leaders are likely to start one if they think there is a good chance of winning. Our best hope for peace at the moment seems to lie in having enough armed might on our side to discourage the forces of Communist aggression. If world-wide conflict can thus be staved off for a while, mankind may then be able to attack and overcome war's basic causes. That is the hope of this century.

Russian Press

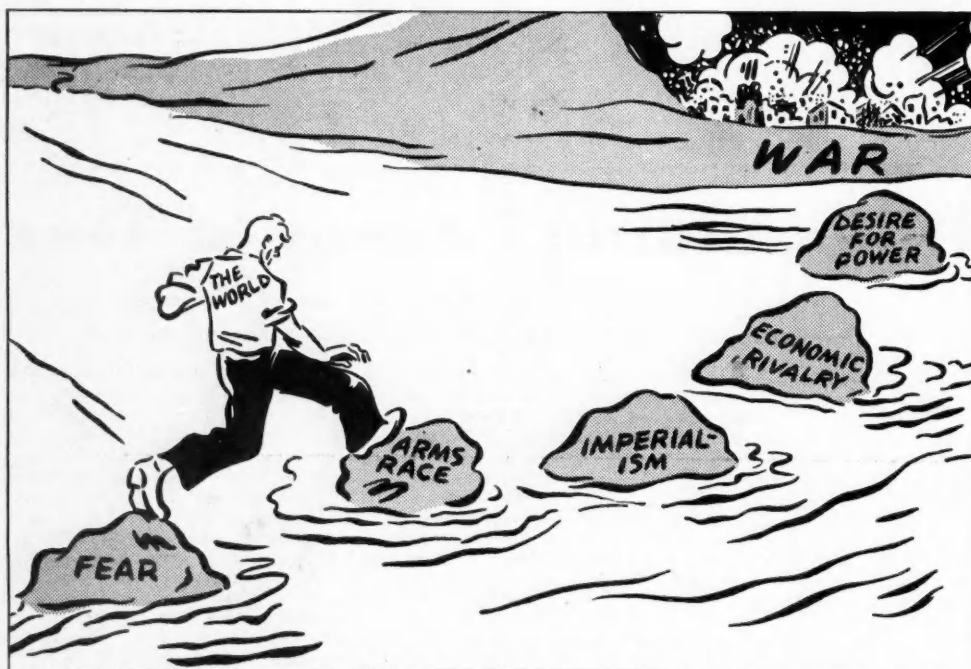
What is going on behind Russia's Iron Curtain? A small group of scholars in New York City can give you a vivid picture of life in the Soviet Union today.

They can tell you which movies are being shown in the Moscow theaters, and what kind of pianos are made in Leningrad. They can give you the name of a shoe-factory manager in Kharkov who was recently fired for failing to turn out enough footwear.

These scholars do not even have to leave the United States to find out such things. They obtain their information by carefully examining Russia's government-controlled newspapers.

One Russian paper being watched very closely is *Izvestia*, the official daily newspaper of the Soviet government. Another important paper is *Pravda*, which states the views of the Russian Communist Party. By reading these and other Soviet newspapers, the scholars are able to discover what Stalin's government and people are thinking and doing.

Each week the group of New York scholars publishes English translations of the most interesting articles from the Russian press. These translations, which are sent to libraries and government agencies all over the world, are rapidly adding to our storehouse of information about the mysterious land behind the Iron Curtain.



HISTORY shows us the steppingstones that lead to war

When nationalism takes an arrogant and hostile turn, it is a great spur to war. Nations afflicted by the disease of narrow nationalism assume, without question, that any country which takes issue with them is in the wrong. They encourage their people to look down on foreigners. Understanding and tolerance of others' views are discouraged. Nationalism in one country is inevitably followed by fear and suspicion in others. Russia, like China, carries its nationalism to fanatical extremes.

Desire for power. The world has seen many examples of wars that were started largely as a result of a nation's wanting "power for power's sake." Hitler and his Nazis made no secret of the fact that their objective was world domination. Japanese militarists told their people that Japan had a "divine mission" to rule all of Asia. Most of the present-day danger of another world war grows out of the Kremlin's urge to extend its power and territory.

Lust for power on a continental or global scale is usually a logical development of dictatorship. When absolute authority over one country is vested in the hands of a small group of persons, those rulers eventually look beyond their own borders for "other worlds to conquer." The dicta-

plex. Nations need food for their people and raw materials for their industries. To an even greater extent, they want markets for the products of their farms, mines, and factories.

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reasonable proposals for maintaining peace.

Poverty is one of the main underlying causes of unrest in the Orient today. The people of that area, says General MacArthur, strive for "a little more food in their stomachs, a little better clothing on their backs, a little firmer roof over their heads."

It is a generally accepted fact that peace depends upon stable economic conditions. Poverty and depression are breeders of war. And the world has become so interdependent, economically, that no nation is safe from the harmful effects of poverty in other lands.

Fear and the quest for security. Throughout recorded history, there has never been a time when nations did not fear one another. Weak countries have been afraid of stronger powers, and the strong have feared each other. Because of such ever-present apprehension, nations often build up their military strength in efforts to make themselves safe against attack.

It is sometimes practically impossible for a country to avoid doing this. Nearly all Americans agree that our nation would be foolish if it now neglected to develop great armed power, in view of the aggressive intentions which the Soviet Union and

Magazines and Newspapers

"Should We Draft Our Women?"
by Milton and Mildred Lehman,
Nation's Business.

There is much confusion over the question of whether women should be drafted, if war comes. Yet it is plain from the testimony of many of America's women leaders that they would favor an all-out draft for essential home-front and military services if the survival of the nation is threatened.

With the majority of women leaders seeing eye to eye, why the confusion? As women leaders see it, the chief cause of confusion is the men. Some men think that a women's draft might break up homes. Others think it might lead to women's becoming peacetime competitors for jobs now held by men. Still others feel it is just not "chivalrous" to permit women to be drafted.

Women leaders admit that such a draft would cause some problems. They feel, though, that these problems should be faced and threshed out now.

"Ten Million Parcels," editorial
in *Dallas Morning News.*

After five years of service, the agency that has been forwarding the food packages of Americans to hungry people in war-torn countries takes justified pride in its record. The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, better known as CARE, has shipped 10 million packages to more than 30 countries in all parts of the world.

In addition to food, CARE sent coal to the Netherlands, seed to several countries, plows to India and Pakistan, and 11 iron lungs to West Germany. The service has now been discontinued to some countries that have recovered and to others cut off by the Iron Curtain, but it goes ahead elsewhere, carrying messages of American good will.

"The Swiss Keep Their Powder Dry," by Blake Ehrlich, *This Week Magazine.*

Long a symbol of peace and neutrality, Switzerland is, nonetheless, better prepared for war than is any other western European nation. She has had universal military training for years, and is today spending more than one third of her national budget for defense—the largest proportion of any western country. In a matter of hours she can put at battle stations 750,000 men, untrained, trained, and armed with the latest weapons.

How is it that Switzerland is physically and spiritually more ready for warfare than her neighbors? Swiss sinews are hard. Staying alive and staying free while completely surrounded by larger nations have been full-time occupations for centuries.

The Swiss cherish their independence and they are prepared to fight to keep it.



NEUTRAL Switzerland, in the heart of Europe, is taking no chances. It is building strong military defenses to protect itself from possible attack.



METEOROLOGISTS forecast the weather and study long-range climatic conditions

Career for Tomorrow In Meteorology

A FEW years ago hurricanes, like those that sometimes hit coasts along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, swept down without warning and did untold damage. Today, thanks to the weatherman, these storms can be foreseen and precautions taken to reduce their effects.

Weathermen, or meteorologists as they are scientifically known, do more, of course, than search for unusual weather disturbances. They make day-to-day forecasts as well as long-range studies of climatic conditions. Using special instruments, they collect information about winds, clouds, rain, sunlight, temperature, and air pressure. They analyze the data and forecast the weather.

You and I rely on the weatherman's predictions chiefly for our recreation, but many businesses—the airlines, movie studios, the farmers, and radio and television broadcasters, to mention only a few—are guided by the forecasts in planning their operations. The armed forces also use weather information in planning their activities. It is because of these business and military applications that weather-forecasting has become an important scientific field.

A meteorologist, like any other scientist, may be a specialist. As a synoptic meteorologist, for instance, he prepares and interprets weather maps. As a flight advisory meteorologist, he learns to understand how aviation is affected by weather conditions and supplies information to traffic control officers. As a climatologist, he analyzes long-range data. As a research meteorologist, he may study such problems as rain-making, he may try to find what causes different weather phenomena, or he may develop and test new instruments.

The qualifications for success in any branch of meteorology include the ability to handle problems in mathematics and physics easily and a capacity for doing detailed work accurately.

A professional meteorologist should have a college degree with consider-

able work in mathematics and physics. Graduate study, leading to an M.A. or Ph.D. degree in meteorology itself, is becoming increasingly important.

If you are planning to go into this field you should take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on math and physics. In college you will do advanced work in these two subjects and you will take technical courses in meteorology.

Most meteorologists are employed by the U. S. Weather Bureau. A few work for business firms, such as the airlines, and a few have established offices as private weather consultants. (These consultants interpret weather data to meet the needs of manufacturers and other clients.) In addition, persons in this field teach or do special research.

Professional meteorologists who work for the Weather Bureau start at about \$3,100 a year. Experienced men earn from \$3,825 to \$5,300 a year. In private firms, as weather consultants, and as teachers—meteorologists earn from \$3,000 to \$7,000. A few salaries may be higher.

Meteorology is a relatively new field and as such offers almost limitless opportunities for professional development. Like other scientific vocations this work requires close attention to detail—an advantage to some and a disadvantage to others.

Most weather stations are located near the large cities, and consequently meteorologists must usually live in urban areas. A few stations, though, are located in remote places.

Opportunities for women in meteorology are very limited.

The American Meteorological Society, 3 Joy Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, publishes a list of the colleges and universities which give courses in meteorology. It also publishes a booklet, "Weather Horizons," which describes jobs in the field. Both are available on request. The U. S. Weather Bureau can furnish information on the positions it offers.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Study Guide

Causes of War

1. By what means, according to General Eisenhower, should mankind be able to eliminate war?
2. Explain how nationalism can be a cause of war if it is carried to narrow extremes.
3. What does General MacArthur say about the nationalist urge in China, and the turn which this urge has taken under the Communists?
4. Give some specific examples of how the desire for power has led to international conflict.
5. How did economic rivalries help bring about World Wars I and II?
6. Explain how war sometimes results from nations' efforts to make themselves secure.
7. Why is it often practically impossible for peace-loving nations to avoid taking part in armament races?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, what has been the most important cause of war in the past? How would you propose to deal with this cause?
2. What else, in your opinion, might be done to help ensure lasting peace among nations?

Schuman Plan

1. Name the six countries that are preparing to take part in the Schuman plan.
2. Describe the tariff barriers that European nations have set up against one another.
3. How do these barriers hamper European economic progress?
4. Explain how a cartel works.
5. Under the Schuman plan, what will be done about tariffs and other trade barriers on coal and steel?
6. List some of the main powers of the board, or "high authority," that is to supervise the operation of the Schuman plan.
7. What are several arguments for and against the plan?
8. What question has arisen in connection with Britain's attitude toward the program?

Discussion

1. To what extent, in your opinion, is our nation's great prosperity a result of the fact that commerce among our states is not hampered by tariffs and other barriers?
2. Do you think there will ever be a "United States of Europe"? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. To what position was Blair Moody recently appointed?
2. On what points does Aneurin Bevan disagree with Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain?
3. Why have riots occurred recently in Iran?
4. What kind of treaty has been suggested for the United States, Australia, and New Zealand?
5. Discuss briefly the aid that is being sent by our country to Yugoslavia.
6. What experiment is to be made by four leading American universities?
7. Give the names of two early Americans who acted treasonably against their country.
8. How are we managing in this country to get a good idea of what is going on behind the Iron Curtain in Communist Russia?
9. What two views are frequently heard on the question of drafting women in the event of war?

References

- "Will There Be A General War in 1951?" *United Nations World*, March 1951. Outstanding reporters from various countries express their views on the question.
- "The Schuman Plan," *Department of State Bulletin*, April 2, 1951.
- "Will Schuman Accord Strengthen Europe's Economy?" *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, March 30, 1951.

The Story of the Week



BLAIR MOODY

Moody of Michigan

Blair Moody, who has been writing news for many years, is now helping to make it. He entered the U. S. Senate a little less than two weeks ago to fill the vacancy left by the death of Michigan's Arthur Vandenberg.

Moody, who was born in Connecticut, is 49 years old. In college, he was a football star and a brilliant student of economics. After graduation he became a reporter for the *Detroit News*. That paper sent him to Washington, D. C., in 1933, and since then he has spent most of his time in the nation's capital.

During World War II, Moody served as a war correspondent, visiting Africa, Iran, and Europe. More recently, he has made several trips across the Atlantic to get firsthand knowledge of European conditions.

As a new Democratic senator from Michigan, Moody is expected to support President Truman's "Fair Deal" program, and to support close cooperation between the United States and other peace-loving countries. He was appointed to the unexpired Senate term by Michigan's governor, and in 1952 he intends to seek election for a full term of six years.

Moody has a difficult job to fill, because he is successor to a man who was recognized—by Republicans and Democrats alike—as a great American statesman. Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, who died on April 18, struggled to prevent the two major political parties from quarreling on vital matters of foreign policy.

Britain's Political Battle

When Aneurin Bevan resigned from his post as Minister of Labor in the British cabinet a short time ago, he stirred up a dispute which may have far-reaching effects. For one thing, it may bring on a general election in Britain very soon.

Bevan, who quit the Cabinet because he disagreed with the policies of the Labor Party, still retains his seat in parliament where he has the support of some 25 or 30 other Labor Party "extremists." If on a crucial issue he decides to withdraw the backing of himself and his supporters from the Labor Party, he may bring about the defeat of the Attlee government which has but a small margin over the Conservatives. Then new elections would be called.

Bevan's action could also have seri-

ous effects in the future on Britain's relations with our country. His resignation brings into the open a deep disagreement within the Labor Party over future policy.

Bevan and his followers are more extreme socialists than Prime Minister Attlee and the other members of the Labor government. Bevan thinks that Britain is putting too much emphasis on rearmament and is unwisely permitting the arms program to curtail the social-welfare program. He feels that Britain cannot afford to keep up with the United States in military preparation, and should not try to do so. He also contends that the U. S. is buying up so many of the world's raw materials in its rearmament and stockpiling programs that there is a severe shortage of such materials in Britain.

Most members of the Labor Party, on the other hand, think that in the face of the Communist threat, rearmament is necessary even at the expense of curtailing for a time the social welfare program. They think that Great Britain must continue to stand firm by the side of the United States and the other western democracies. They agree, however, with Bevan that America's stockpiling and rearmament programs are causing a serious scarcity of raw materials in Britain.

The British political situation became so serious last week that Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party, cancelled plans which he had made to visit the United States.

College Experiment

Two hundred young men, all under 16½ years of age, will enroll in four leading American universities next fall under an experimental plan. The purpose of the experiment will be to see whether students as young as these can benefit from two or more years of college education before they reach the age when they will be eligible for military draft.

Students will be selected to take part in the experiment on the basis of their high school grades and the scores they make on an examination to be given May 19.

Each student who is chosen will be

given a scholarship to cover the costs of his tuition. In addition, those in need of financial help will receive up to \$1,000 a year for living expenses. To be eligible for one of these scholarships, a youth will have to be under 16½ years of age on September 15, 1951. He need not be a high school graduate, but must have completed at least the tenth grade by next September.

High school students who wish to apply for a scholarship under this program should write immediately to the director of admissions of one of these universities: Yale, Wisconsin, Chicago, or Columbia. The experiment is being financed by the Ford Foundation.

The Formosan Puzzle

A special U. S. military mission to help train and advise Chiang Kai-shek's troops is on its way to Formosa. Hundreds of armed forces technicians and some war weapons are now being sent to that island stronghold.

The strengthening of Formosa comes in the midst of a national debate over Far Eastern policies in which aid to Chiang's forces plays an important part. Some officials, including General Douglas MacArthur, argue in favor of our sending all-out support to help Chiang's troops fight Communist China. Administration leaders oppose that action on the grounds that they feel it would be a "lost cause" and that it may lead to a full-scale war with China and possibly with Russia.

Meanwhile, citizens throughout the nation are asking these and other questions about Formosa: How much aid should we send to Chiang Kai-shek's forces on that island? If we do support Chiang, will the Chinese people welcome or oppose him in a struggle with the Communists?

Korean War

A great new test of strength has been under way in Korea since late last month, when the Chinese Communists launched another major attack—one which they hoped would



EFFIE KLINKER and Edgar Bergen. Effie and Edgar recently started a television show that will be seen once a month.

drive United Nations forces off the peninsula. The enemy has thrown vast numbers of soldiers into the assault. UN troops have given up considerable ground, but at the same time they have managed to take a terrific toll of Communist lives.

As this paper goes to press, UN commanders express confidence that their men can stop the enemy. If our side *does* withstand the massive Communist attack, we shall have won an important victory. By turning back this latest drive of the Chinese, and inflicting terrible losses upon them, we may be able to discourage them from continuing their Korean venture.

Divided Iran

Iran's government is finding it more and more difficult to keep peace in that oil-rich country as strife becomes more widespread week by week. In fact, one of the world's largest oil refineries, which formerly produced 400,000 barrels a day, had to be closed down a short time ago because of riots.

According to some observers, many of Iran's citizens are up in arms chiefly because they live in poverty and want better living conditions. But Soviet-organized groups are encouraging the Iranians to overthrow their government and expel all westerners.

In the meantime, the weak Iranian government is trying to put down riots and prevent a full-scale uprising. Officials have agreed to seize or nationalize British-controlled oil fields in order to quiet the trouble and discourage people from turning to communism.

Pacific Pact

The United States has proposed a defense treaty among our country, Australia, and New Zealand. This may be the first step in setting up a large-scale alliance among the non-Communist countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The door is now open for other Pacific nations to join.

In 1949, our country became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was formed to prevent Communist aggression against the nations facing the Atlantic Ocean. Now, with the threat of communism in the Orient growing stronger, the U. S. is considering a similar treaty for the Pacific area.

Perhaps someday all the free countries of the mainland of Asia and the



FOR THE ENEMY. Women in the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant near La Porte, Indiana, prepare ammunition to be used by our armed forces.

western Pacific will be united under a great defense system like the North Atlantic organization. At present, however, most of the Asiatic nations are not ready to enter a pact.

India and Indonesia, for example, are very anxious to remain neutral in the dispute between the western democracies and communism. Burma, Indo-China, and Malaya are having trouble with Communist guerrillas inside their own borders, and are much too weak to be of any help to their neighbors.

Japan may join the Pacific pact in the future, but, for the time being at least, it appears that the pact will be limited to the three English-speaking nations.

Crime Probe Continues

The Senate Crime Investigating Committee, which received widespread attention in recent months for its spectacular crime exposés, is now headed by Senator Herbert O'Connor of Maryland. The committee was scheduled to end its work a week ago, but the Senate agreed to extend the committee's life, under a new chairman, until next September. Senator Estes Kefauver, former head of the group, stepped down from that post, though he still is a member of the committee.

Senator O'Connor has been a member of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee since it was set up about a year ago. He was elected to the national legislature in 1946, after having served eight years as governor of his state. A lawyer, the 54-year-old senator has become widely known for his fight against crime during his years in public office.

Aid for Yugoslavia

The United States is sending aid to Yugoslavia, the Communist nation which turned against the Soviet



MARIO LANZA plays the title role in "The Great Caruso," a new movie based on the life of one of the greatest tenors of all time. The film is in Technicolor.

Union. Raw materials and other supplies worth 29 million dollars are being provided her. The Balkan country fears attack by Russian satellites—Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary—which have been massing troops near her borders.

Shortages in Yugoslavia are so serious they are having a harmful effect on the Yugoslav army, President Truman announced recently. That army is considered one of the main obstacles to Russian invasion of western Europe.

Among the articles most needed by the Yugoslav warriors, and which reportedly are being sent them, are hides for shoes, and cotton and wool for uniforms. Machine tools also are in great demand and are to be provided, but no military weapons are to be sent, at least not until a definite need for them arises.

In recent months, Yugoslavia has suffered from a severe shortage of

food, as the result of a drought. Earlier the U. S. Congress voted to ship 38 million dollars' worth of food to that country.

"The Great Caruso"

The life story of Enrico Caruso, one of the greatest tenors of all time, is vividly portrayed in MGM's film "The Great Caruso." Mario Lanza plays the part of the world-renowned singer, and Ann Blyth takes the role of his wife.

The film starts with Caruso's birth in Naples, Italy, and tells of his coming to this country at an early age. Though music critics rejected him at first, Caruso continued to sing until he became one of the world's greatest opera stars. He was highly acclaimed for his singing in cities around the globe. These successes, together with later tragedies, are well portrayed on the screen.

Throughout the picture, Mario Lanza, along with other famous opera stars including Dorothy Kirsten, sings some favorite operatic pieces.

Far Eastern Debate

Ever since President Truman dismissed General Douglas MacArthur from his post in the Far East last month, Congress and the nation's citizens have discussed the issues at stake.

People want to know the answers to these questions: Do the country's top military leaders—the Joint Chiefs of Staff—support the Far East plans of MacArthur or those of the Truman Administration? Have the military leaders agreed with MacArthur in the past but changed their views because of new world conditions? How do the majority of the nation's political leaders feel on these issues?

The answers to these questions may soon be known. Last week, General MacArthur gave his views to a Senate group. The head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley, and many other military and political leaders are also appearing before the lawmakers to state their views.

Whatever opinions the top military leaders give, Congress must make the final decisions on all issues involved. It is a basic principle of our government that political leaders, not military men, determine national policies.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"If someone left you a million dollars, what would you do?"

"Hire six good lawyers, and try to get it."

★ ★ ★

Policeman: "How do you know the men who stole your car were professionals?"

Motorist: "Because no amateur could have started it."



"You're always welcome around here, Hector. I want my daughter to get good and sick of you!"

The right of free speech is precious, but no more so than the right not to listen to it if you don't want to.

★ ★ ★

Before condemning a writer's work because it is not original, think how much worse it might be if it were.

★ ★ ★

An angry man, having trouble with the telephone, bellowed at the operator, "Am I crazy, or are you?"

"I'm sorry, sir," she replied in her sweetest voice, "but we are not allowed to give out that information."

★ ★ ★

Sweet young thing (in traffic court): "I had to run into the fence to keep from hitting a cow."

Judge: "Was it a Jersey cow?"
Sweet young thing: "I don't know. I didn't see its license plates."

★ ★ ★

Guest: "Thank you for letting me take your umbrella, but what an unusual handle it has."

Host: "Yes, it's an invention of mine—unless it is returned in three days, it explodes."

News in Brief

Trading between nations will be easier as a result of the third big post-war conference on tariffs and world trade which recently ended at Torquay, England. Most of the world's major trading countries have again reduced the duties, or taxes, they charge on imported goods. They also agreed not to raise the new, lower tariff rates for at least three years.

At the Torquay conference the United States made separate agreements with 17 nations to provide for lower tariff charges on articles we exchange with those countries. The U. S. was unable to reach a new agreement with Great Britain, and duties now imposed by the two in trading with one another will continue to be in effect.

★ ★ ★

Egypt and Britain are having trouble over the question of how much longer British troops shall remain in the Suez Canal Zone. The Egyptian government has requested that the soldiers be sent home to Britain immediately, while the British favor withdrawing gradually.

The 90-mile-long Suez Canal, which runs through Egyptian territory, connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. A 1936 treaty between Egypt and Britain allows the British to keep troops in the canal zone.

★ ★ ★

Fourteen European governments have agreed to a plan for building a 3,300-mile-long network of highways for Europe. The extensive system, which would take 15 years to construct, will cost five billion dollars. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is now considering a proposal for financing the big highway network.

★ ★ ★

Three special training schools for civil defense workers have been set up in Britain. At each of these schools the British government has built a realistic, full-scale model of a "bombed village," where mock air raids are staged. Rescue workers can practice saving lives under the same sort of conditions they might face if another war were to bring bombing attacks on British cities.

★ ★ ★

A device for setting up newspaper type by remote control is being introduced by the Associated Press (AP), a news gathering organization. In the near future, an operator sitting at AP's central headquarters will be able to control automatic typesetting machines in newspaper offices all over the country. The device, known as a "teletypesetter," will greatly speed up the work of getting the latest news to American newspaper readers.

★ ★ ★

The Soviet Union wants to take part in the 1952 Olympic games. For the first time since 1912, Russia has asked to send its men and women athletes to the world sports contest. The Olympics for 1952 will be held at Oslo, Norway and Helsinki, Finland.

★ ★ ★

All GI's now in the armed forces have been granted a free \$10,000 government life insurance policy. Congress recently passed a law giving the policy to all men in service on or after June 27, 1950. Formerly, GI's had to pay for their insurance. The new life insurance policies can be continued by servicemen after they leave the armed forces, but they will then have to make the yearly payments.

Schuman Plan

(Concluded from page 1)

blocked economic progress on that continent. Too, they have created conditions leading to disputes that are partly responsible for wars. You may get a good idea of these trade barriers on a drive from France to Germany. You will see a sign at the frontier with the words *Douane* and *Zoll*. They are the French and German words for *customs*, a tax or duty on goods.

A French customs officer halts your car and goes through your baggage. He is looking to see if you are taking anything illegally out of France. You have nothing on his list of goods, so he waves you on your way. You drive a few yards to another stopping point, where a German customs officer goes through your luggage. He wants to see if you have anything new—a pair of shoes, say—that you might sell in Germany. If so, you may have to pay a tax. After paying it, you may drive into Germany.

Imagine being stopped at every state frontier in this country for customs inspection! Happily, our 48 states are one nation. You can take a new pair of shoes from one state to another whenever you wish. A businessman can ship his goods freely from one state to another without making any tariff payments or customs.

Economists say this is one big reason for our prosperity. Every energetic businessman can look to all our 152 million population as his market. If his product is good, he can sell it in all the 48 states. The more he sells, the more people he can employ—and prosperity grows.

The situation is very different in Europe. All of Europe (excluding Russia) is about one third smaller

Italy—even if they are better than the Italian product.

As a result of the customs, manufacturers in European countries often have a very hard time selling their products in lands other than their own. There are 30 or more small, protected markets in Europe—instead of the one big market, as is the case in the United States.

In addition to customs, there are other barriers to free, competitive trade in Europe. Businessmen of several countries often form an association—a *cartel*. They agree on a high price for their product and on the markets in which each will sell. The manufacturer is happy, for the cartel agreement assures him a market all to himself. The customer suffers, for he often gets a poor product at high cost. He cannot shop around because the cartel shuts out competitors.

Governments act to restrain trade, too. France, for instance, may pay money, a *subsidy*, to keep even an inefficient plant in business. This is done in preference to buying a product at less cost from another country. Maintaining employment is sometimes the reason. More often, a nation keeps making a product at great expense so that it will be available in case of war.

Coal and Steel. Almost all big industries require large amounts of coal and steel, whether for making peacetime goods or armaments for war. Every nation is eager to have these materials.

European producers of steel and coal tried to control distribution in the past by cartels. The members of these cartels, which included Great Britain, France, and Germany, worked out elaborate schemes for keeping prices high. They decided how much coal and steel would be sold to other countries. The cartel members agreed on a division of the coal-steel market, so that each member could make his share of profits. Countries without steel and coal had to meet the cartel prices, or give up big industries.

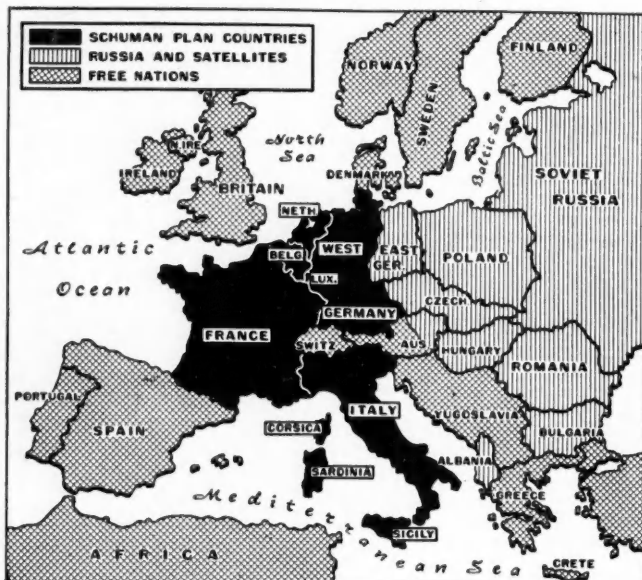
The cartel system did not work out, however. Rivalry between Germany and France was a big reason for this. The rivalry finally became one cause of three wars between the two countries—that of 1870, World War I in 1914, and World War II in 1939.

The trouble was that France and Germany each hoped to surpass the other in world trade. France held the iron ore mines, and Germany needed the ore for making steel. Germany, on the other hand, had the rich coal mines of the Ruhr, and France needed the Ruhr coal for turning her ore into steel. Bargaining over the exchange of the ore and the coal was rarely satisfactory.

It is easy to see that any program for ending disputes over coal and steel can do much to bring harmony to Europe.

The Schuman plan. This startling plan proposes to end all restrictions on coal-steel trade among the six Schuman plan nations.

There is to be a single market. That six-nation market has a population of about 152 million, roughly the same as in our country. The coal-steel producers thus look to business opportunities comparable to those in the United States. There is to be out-and-out, free competition for trade in this big, new market. The customer is to be the judge. It is expected that he will benefit by lower prices and better quality as producers



SIX COUNTRIES of northwestern Europe may soon take a step toward economic cooperation by joining in the Schuman plan.

race to get his business. How is the plan to be worked?

First, the six countries are to eliminate all customs taxes that have restricted coal-steel trade in the past.

Second, the producers are forbidden to make any of the old-style cartel agreements to divide the market, control prices, or deny raw materials to competitors.

Third, government payment of subsidies for operating inefficient plants is to be banned. Inefficient plants are to be closed. Belgium and France, for example, are expected to shut some mines now operating at high cost.

Fourth, living standards of coal-steel workers are to be raised to a common level, so that workers in all of the six countries will enjoy equal benefits. At the present time, workers in Germany are receiving lower incomes than those in France.

Fifth, miners and steel workers are to be permitted to move freely from one country to another to take a job, just as American labor goes from one state to another.

The countries agree that the whole plan cannot be put into force at once. It would disrupt the economies of some nations too much. So a five-year period is to be allowed for a full change-over from the old system to the new. Italy, for example, is to keep her customs on imported coking coal for one year; the tax is to be reduced gradually from the second year, and is to be abolished in the fifth year. France similarly is to close some of her high-cost mines gradually—so as to avoid sudden unemployment.

The Authority. The Schuman plan nations call themselves the *European Coal and Steel Community*. The six nations are to have a special "government" for this community. They are thus to be in a position somewhat like that of the American states, over which is our federal government. The Schuman plan's "federal government" will, of course, confine itself to matters concerning coal and steel.

A *High Authority*—a board of nine members accepted by the six nations—is to be at the top of the coal-steel government. This authority can pass judgment on price scales, compel employers to raise wages, and rule on investments a producer proposes to make in his plant. The authority can

impose fines on violators of the Schuman plan. It can borrow money to help finance industrial expansion, or to resettle workers who may lose their jobs when plants are shut down for inefficiency.

Other branches of the coal-steel government include: An assembly of 30 members to represent interests of workers, employers, and consumers; an assembly of members of the parliaments of the six nations to review the work of the High Authority; a Court of Justice to hear appeals against decisions of the High Authority.

Difficulties. The Schuman plan undoubtedly is going to run into many problems. Critics believe that it will not work, or that it will prove to be undesirable. Some critics think the six-nation agency to be established for coal and steel will become too powerful. They fear that it will wipe out private enterprise in Europe.

Whether Germany will go along presents a problem. France thought up the Schuman plan in order to get a measure of cooperation with Germany. She expects to be able to watch the German industries in the Ruhr coal-steel area and to see that they are not used for war preparations. There is, however, a fear that Germany will seek to dominate the coal-steel industry as she has done in the past. If Germany and France do not get along, the Schuman plan certainly is doomed to failure.

There is the question of countries outside the plan. Britain, a big steel-coal producer, is one of these. Will Britain work to upset the Schuman program because it may compete with British coal and steel industries? Only time will tell. Certainly, Britain is in a position to hamper the Schuman plan, for her troops occupy Germany's Ruhr industrial area.

Such issues are yet to be settled. If all works well, the Schuman plan may be one of the greatest plans of cooperation ever put into effect in Europe. It may promote prosperity, free trade and competition as we know it. The plan may be extended to other industries and to agriculture. It may be expanded to include other nations and eventually lead to a United States of Europe, like the 48-state union in our country. Such are the hopes held out by the Schuman planners.



ROBERT SCHUMAN

than the United States. The population is more than twice that of our country. Yet small Europe with a big population is split into 30 or more countries. In general, there is a barrier at each frontier—a tax that must be paid on goods shipped from one country to another.

The idea of the customs usually is to protect a local manufacturer. A French automobile manufacturer, say, sends his cars to Italy. He must pay a customs. To meet the tax, he must raise his prices. The Italian car manufacturer, paying no customs, has the price advantage. The Frenchman finds it hard to sell his autos in

Historical Backgrounds - - Traitors

IN the 175 years of our national history, all but a handful of Americans have been loyal and faithful to their country. In periods of war or great crisis, however, a few misguided citizens have betrayed the nation.

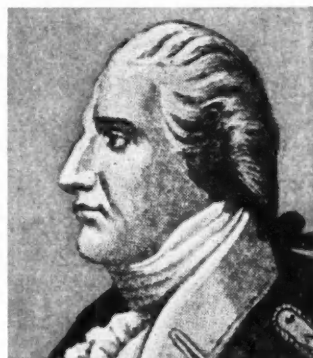
One of the earliest and most notorious traitors in our history was Benedict Arnold, a general in command of the American fortress at West Point. He plotted to hand over his troops and the Hudson River stronghold to the British during the Revolutionary War. Arnold escaped when his scheme was discovered. He was made a general in the British Army, but he died in poverty and disgrace.

Aaron Burr was accused of plotting to carve out an empire for himself when he led an expedition down the Ohio River in 1806. Some historians believe he had no such intention. In any case, Burr, who had been Vice President during Thomas Jefferson's first term as Chief Executive, was arrested on Jefferson's order in 1807. He was freed of the charge of being a traitor, mostly because he could not be convicted under the strict provisions of our Constitution concerning the crime of treason. But he was disgraced in his lifetime, and his historical reputation is, in general, unsavory.

Another American who, without question, tried to betray his nation was John Henry. Before the War of 1812, Henry was hired by the British to keep in touch with some members of the Federalist Party who were scheming to lead the New England states out of the Union. Henry turned on his British employers, however, and sold the United States government

some secret letters that he had written to the English. When published, the letters stirred up a great deal of anger against Britain. Henry was smuggled out of this country, and later made his way to France.

In World War II, several disloyal Americans aided the nation's enemies.



BENEDICT ARNOLD betrayed the colonies during the Revolutionary War

Mildred Gillars, better known as "Axis Sally," broadcast Nazi propaganda over the German radio, and became one of the highest paid traitors in American history. After Germany's defeat she was captured and brought back to this country, where she was given a long prison sentence.

Another traitor of the Second World War was Herbert Haupt, a Chicago youth who left the United States early in the war to train in Germany as a saboteur. Intent on destroying American factories and power plants, Her-

bert sneaked back into this country. On returning to his father's home, he was captured by the FBI, tried in a military court, and executed. Herbert's father was sentenced to life imprisonment for aiding his son.

The recent period of tension with Communist Russia has brought forth some cases of disloyal Americans working in behalf of the Soviet Union. Alger Hiss, a high-ranking government official, was accused of having turned over secret documents to Whittaker Chambers, a former member of the Communist underground movement. Hiss denied this charge, but was convicted by a jury of lying while under oath, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

One of the most serious betrayals to America was revealed at the recent trial of Julius Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and several others. During and immediately after World War II, Rosenberg and his fellow-spies gave Russia vital information about the atom bomb. The Rosenbergs were given a sentence of death for their treachery. If this sentence is carried out, they will become the first American spies to be executed after being convicted in a civilian court.

A survey shows that great advances have been made in recent years in helping young people who are handicapped to lead happy, normal lives. Government agencies and private organizations have set up special schools, hospitals, and clinics where young people suffering from physical and mental illnesses are taught how to live like ordinary persons.

Your Vocabulary

For each sentence below, tell which answer best explains the meaning of the italicized word. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. He spends considerable time in *retrospection* (rèt-rò-spèk'shùn). (a) jail (b) planning for the future (c) looking back over the past (d) discussing politics.

2. An *inevitable* (in-èk'sò-rah-bl) rule is (a) unjust (b) inflexible (c) outmoded (d) ineffective.

3. Words of *approbrium* (ò-prò'brì-ùm) express (a) thorough approval (b) considerable doubt (c) great surprise (d) abusive blame.

4. They are expected to *capitulate* (kah-pit'ù-late). (a) return (b) yield or surrender (c) consent or approve (d) win.

5. They were *solicitous* (sò-lis't-tús) about his health. (a) encouraged (b) unconcerned (c) puzzled (d) full of concern.

6. *Inordinate* (in-òr'di-nit) demands are (a) reasonable (b) unusual (c) excessive (d) not likely to be complied with.

7. His true opinion could not be *discerned* (dì-zurned'). (a) discovered (b) accepted (c) denied (d) defended.

Pen. From the Latin word *penna*, meaning "quill" or "feather." The connection comes from the fact that sharpened quills were used as writing instruments for centuries.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for future use. This test covers the issues of January 22 to April 30, inclusive. The answer key appears in the May 7th issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

The American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

- Chairman, U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff
- British Prime Minister
- Leader of British Conservative Party
- U. S. Senator, crime investigator
- U. S. Secretary of the Treasury
- Military chief of North Atlantic Treaty forces
- Prominent Republican, head of Pennsylvania University
- U. S. Mobilization Director.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a U. S. Government agency that (a) supervises the sending of economic aid to Southeast Asia; (b) directs the European Recovery Program; (c) prints and distributes paper money; (d) lends money to business and industrial concerns.

10. Turkey has shown where she stands in the present world struggle by (a) refusing to help either side in the Korean war; (b) sending troops to fight under the UN banner in Korea; (c) aiding the Communists in the Korean conflict; (d) expressing sympathy for our side in the Korean war, but giving no help.

11. The number of people killed on American highways last year was (a) about the same as in 1948 and 1949; (b) the smallest since 1945; (c) the largest since 1941; (d) classified by the government as secret information.

12. Under a parliamentary system of government, as practiced in Britain and Canada, what happens when there is a major conflict between the Prime Minister and the main house of Parliament? (a) The Prime Minister either resigns or calls for a new national election. (b) Parliament orders the arrest of the Prime Minister. (c) The Prime Minister can ignore Parliament. (d) A prolonged deadlock occurs.

13. In general, the countries of Latin America (a) are about as far advanced, industrially, as the United States; (b) have no hope of improving their present economic situation; (c) are making rapid industrial progress, but still have great handicaps to overcome; (d) have great opportunities for advancement, but are making no progress at all.

14. In the United States, most large-

scale criminal activity is centered around (a) spying for unfriendly nations; (b) bank robbery; (c) counterfeiting; (d) gambling.

15. Removal of Douglas MacArthur from command in the Far East was, in general, viewed favorably by (a) U. S. Republicans; (b) the officers on MacArthur's staff; (c) Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek government; (d) Britain and France.

16. When prices of U. S. farm products stand at "parity" levels, (a) farmers generally refuse to plant crops; (b) the government takes immediate steps to have all agricultural prices reduced; (c) farmers' incomes are considered to be on a basis of equality with those of other groups in the population; (d) farmers are not required to pay income taxes.

17. According to recently announced government plans, college students can obtain draft deferment by (a) maintaining good scholastic standing or passing special aptitude tests; (b) enrolling in chemistry or engineering courses; (c) furnishing evidence that their fathers served in the armed forces; (d) making excellent athletic records.

18. Sweden (a) fought on our side in World Wars I and II; (b) is staying out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (c) fought against us in World

Wars I and II; (d) intends to side with Russia in case of a third world war.

19. Our nation's present defense program is expected to (a) cause worse shortages of civilian goods than were experienced during World War II; (b) create no civilian shortages at all; (c) cause some shortages, much less severe than those of World War II; (d) consume three fourths of all the goods we produce during the next several years.

20. Mankind is already getting great benefits from non-military atomic projects involving the use of radioactive (a) isolationists; (b) isotherms; (c) isotopes; (d) isoclines.

21. A major cause of political dispute in Britain is the fact that (a) millions of Britishers urge their nation to help Russia in every possible way; (b) Britain is trying to regain control over Canada's government; (c) national leaders want the King to give up his throne; (d) the government has taken over ownership and control of coal mines, steel mills, and some other important industries.

22. Canada (a) is rich in natural resources, but has developed almost no manufacturing industries; (b) has become a great industrial nation, even though she has relatively few people; (c) tries to avoid trading with any other country; (d) is extremely short of mineral resources.

(Concluded on next page)



1



2



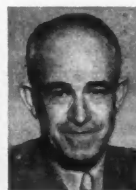
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8



9

Science in the News

Enough salt to supply the world for 28,000 years has been discovered in Denmark—though it may not be mined right away. While looking for oil, geologists unearthed a salt deposit estimated at 450 billion tons!

At present, about 16 million tons of salt are used each year throughout the world. The U. S. and Puerto Rico alone produce about 13½ million tons annually, and there are large deposits of salt in Canada, Austria, and Poland. Since most deposits are deep in the earth, salt is mined in much the same way as coal, and large amounts of the mineral are also taken from sea water.

Whale meat is gaining popularity in some parts of the world, the National Geographic Society says. Whale steaks are being served in restaurants in London, and frozen, cellophane-wrapped meat is on sale in many grocery stores in Britain.

Whalers have learned a great deal

about preparing the meat for human beings. As soon as the whales are caught, the meat is cut up and frozen immediately. As much as 80,000 pounds of meat can be obtained from a single animal.

American archaeologists have made

an important new find while excavating the ancient city of Jericho in Palestine. They have unearthed an ancient Roman palace which they believe was built by Herod the Great, who was born in 37 B. C. The palace was probably the king's winter home.

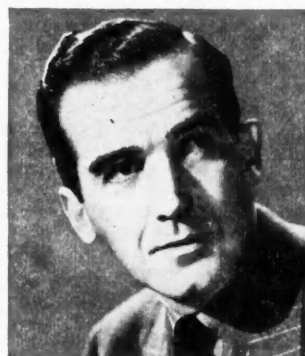
The ruins of the giant structure measure 284 by 152 feet—about the size of a football field. Constructed of sandstone, and painted in brilliant colors, the palace had 36 rooms built around an open court. It contained elaborate baths, fortresses, and an amphitheater, as well as beautiful stone jars for flowers and perfumes. It is believed that fresh water was brought to the palace through a concrete conduit.

An improved type of "sniper scope"

—used successfully in World War II—is helping American soldiers in Korea to spot the enemy at night. The gadget is attached to a rifle. It sends forth infra-red rays which are reflected back and make an object visible in the dark.

In World War II, a similar device was sometimes attached to a soldier's helmet or to a truck. It made it possible for the GI to see objects in the path or roadway ahead of him.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



EDWARD R. MURROW

Newsmaker

Edward R. Murrow

EDWARD R. Murrow's weekly program, "Hear It Now," recently won the George Foster Peabody Radio Award for news reporting. Peabody Awards are given annually for excellence in various phases of radio and television work, and they are among the highest citations available in the radio field.

"Hear It Now," put on the air by the Columbia Broadcasting System, originated last December. In reviewing the week's developments, it uses recordings of the actual voices and words of the men who make the news. CBS gets interesting recordings from all over the world—by airplane, wire, and radio.

A busy staff, headed by Murrow and Fred W. Friendly, selects the best recordings for the weekly program. Murrow, narrator of the broadcast, has

won two previous George Foster Peabody Awards.

Mr. Murrow is one of the few radio newsmen who did not enter the field through newspaper work. After graduating from Washington State College, about 20 years ago, he became president of the National Student Federation. A short time later he took a job with an organization that was arranging for exchanges of students and teachers between Europe and America.

In 1937, Murrow went to Europe as a representative of the Columbia network, and he was there when world-shaking events began to happen. From Vienna, in 1938, he was able to broadcast an account of the German seizure of Austria.

During World War II, Murrow became famous for his graphic reports on the bombing of London, and on other important events. His wife, meanwhile, was London director of the American war-relief project known as "Bundles for Britain."

Since the war, Murrow has helped produce a set of phonograph records entitled "I Can Hear It Now." These records bring together the voices of the great newsmakers of recent years, thus presenting history in the same way that the "Hear It Now" radio program gives current news.

Murrow was born in North Carolina, but his family moved to the state of Washington when he was quite young. As a youth, he worked in northwestern lumber camps.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) looking back over the past; 2. (b) inflexible; 3. (d) abusive blame; 4. (b) yield or surrender; 5. (d) full of concern; 6. (c) excessive; 7. (a) discovered.



AN ITALIAN inventor adapted caterpillar tracks to the landing gear of this light plane, making it possible for the craft to land on rough terrain.

The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

23. The United States Federal Reserve Board (a) has supervision over our nation's banking system; (b) advises the Interior Department on conservation of natural resources; (c) is responsible for building stockpiles of strategic raw materials; (d) has charge of the Army, Navy, and Air Force reserve corps.

24. In January, President Truman recommended that the U.S. government should spend 71½ billion dollars during its 1952 bookkeeping year. How much of this did he want earmarked for purely military purposes? (a) the entire amount; (b) over half; (c) about a fourth; (d) 15 per cent.

25. Western Germany (a) has a democratic government—under U.S., British, and French supervision; (b) is under Russian control; (c) is Communist but anti-Soviet, like Yugoslavia; (d) will soon become part of France.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

26. The Far Eastern posts recently held by General MacArthur have been taken over by Lieutenant General _____

27. Bao Dai is native head of the French-sponsored anti-Communist government in _____

28. A proposal to send grain to famine-stricken _____ has been subjected to long delay in the U.S. Congress this spring.

29. Philip Murray, William Green, and Walter Reuther have long been prominent as U. S. _____ leaders.

30. Who is President of Argentina?

31. The island of Elba, now governed as part of Italy, is a historic spot because _____ once lived there in exile.

32. What nation now controls the vital waterway consisting of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits and the Sea of Marmara?

33. John Foster Dulles, U.S. State Department adviser, has been devoting his attention to plans for a final peace settlement with what nation?

34. In 47 of our states, voters must be at least 21 years old; but Georgia lets its people vote when they reach _____

35. Vincent Auriol, President of _____, recently visited the United States.

36. Gordon Dean is Chairman of the _____ U.S. _____

37. To see Whitehall and Westminster Abbey, you would have to go to what city?

38. Who is U.S. Secretary of Defense?

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of the location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

39. Getulio Vargas is President of the nation shown here.

40. Country seized by Germany in 1938, and now occupied by British, French, Russian, and U.S. forces.

41. Peninsula where UN forces have been fighting against the Communists since last June.

42. Country whose government is in an oil dispute with Britain.

43. Famous U.S. atomic energy development center.

44. Largest colonial possession of Denmark.

45. There is dispute over whether this vital, U.S.-controlled waterway is adequately guarded.

46. This former Italian possession in Africa is setting up an independent government.

47. Louis St. Laurent is Prime Minister of the nation shown here.

48. Proposed inland route for ocean vessels.

49. This European nation has avoided war for 137 years.

50. Country whose government has suppressed the newspaper *La Prensa*.

